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EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT.

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:

Total assets.....	£ 19,800,609
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	2,321,670
Surplus.....	4,311,399
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	535,592
Total Insurance in Force.....	114,430,026
New Business done during 1888.....	32,059,486

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Italy..... [Banca Generale, branches and correspondents] Milan and the C. C., Naples

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

A few copies of The Rio News of January 7th, containing the first Treasury Statement of the Provisional Government—most important for its exposure of the present situation of financial affairs in Brazil—and containing also the statistical returns of the past year at this point, may still be obtained at this office

Political Documents.

The Editor of this paper will cheerfully undertake to receive and distribute books, pamphlets and papers sent here for gratuitous circulation. Authors of papers on political and economical questions, desiring to contribute something toward the organization of constitutional representative institutions in Brazil, will find this a convenient way to reach men who will read and appreciate their discussions.

Address: The Rio News,

(Caixa A)

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and pure current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 31st, 1890.

THE events of the past week, though carefully suppressed, are not without deep significance in the current history of Brazil and can not fail to exercise a sinister influence on the future. Although all avenues of information have been carefully closed and the press of this city has clearly been frightened into a discreet silence, enough is known to warrant our repeating a refusal on the part of one or more infantry battalions to obey orders to embark for the south. The issue is said to have been brought to a head on the 22nd, and as the southern ports steamers which left on the 26th inst. did not carry the insubordinate men away the presumption is that the government failed to compel obedience. There has been an unusual movement of troops in the streets, more or less excitement in and about the barracks, countless rumors on the street, and a certainty that the police corps of Niemeyer was ordered to this city under arms, the order being countermanded at the point of embarkation. With the exception of an absurd proclamation posted during the night of the 26th, the week passed quietly and without any disturbance of public order. On Saturday, however, the government issued a decree placing the publication of "false news and alarming reports," either in newspapers or through the transmission of telegrams, under the provisions of the decree of 23rd December, 1889, which subjects the accused to military jurisdiction. This, like the first decree, is a confession of anxiety on the part of the government, and is, in our opinion, a serious mistake. Every effort to restrain the publication of news and to conceal the acts of government, whether in the army or in any civil department, will inevitably tend to excite distrust and to give rise to thousands of unfounded rumors. The government can and may compel the newspapers here to say nothing, but this will excite all the more distrust abroad and will render private correspondence all the more active. The one efficacious and straightforward method to counteract unfounded reports is to do away with all secrecy in the administration of public affairs and to let the truth be told everywhere. Repressive measures must ultimately fail, and that too with disastrous results to those who so mistakenly employ them.

It is useless, perhaps, to try to stem the tide of false economical ideas which is sweeping over this country. The spell of securing capital without credit, of creating wealth without labor, of realizing resources before they are developed, and of transferring burdens of debt to generations unborn secured by uncertain possibilities of material development—the spell of materializing and living luxuriously on such phantoms as these is upon the people and must have its day. And yet, whether for good or ill, whether for success or defeat, these great problems of human activity must be

discussed and solved. Other countries have struggled with them in the past, and not infrequently have started out in the wrong direction to solve them, only to meet with utter defeat in the end. Others are even now struggling along almost shoulder to shoulder with Brazil, involuntary competitors in that giant's race of nations for the lasting rewards of modern civilization. Japan on one side of the globe and Brazil on the other are both starting out closely together; the one of ancient origin just taking upon herself the constitutional reforms and political institutions of the West, the other an offspring of a once great and enterprising nation now remodeling her institutions on lines of modern self-government and popular representation. What the result is to be, time only can tell; but it should be known that while Japan is less aspiring she is shackling herself with fewer false theories and unrealizable ideals. It is Brazil's misfortune to have realized a great political revolution suddenly and without preparation, and she is therefore now compelled to undertake the development of a new and more advanced system with the very men who so misgoverned the country under the old system. The effort therefore to graft new theories on decaying old trunks is very likely to result in distressing failure, and the more so because the very men who are responsible for the situation, obstinately refuse to see its futility. Under the old regime, slavery, special privilege, monopoly, and parental protection were the cornerstones upon which the political structure of the country was built, and when one of these was removed the whole edifice came toppling down. Instead of profiting by this experience the leaders of the new regime are undertaking to preserve the same old foundations, except that of slavery. They do not see that a republic built on special class privileges which discriminate unjustly against the many in order to favor the few, on restrictive monopolies which obstruct private enterprise and destroy private initiative, and on a parental system of government which centralizes official power and creates channels for distributing special favors—they do not see that all this is inconsistent with the ideal adopted and antagonistic to its success. A republic where military privilege and authority is dominant and where laws are made for the special advantage and protection of the great landholders and planters, is very likely to result in a military despotism, or an oligarchy. If to this be added the practice of granting monopolies, the power of the oligarchy is increased and the people are further reduced to dependence and weakened in their powers of resistance. Add now the centralized parental form of government and we have a system which renders it impossible to develop liberty and enterprise among the people. Such a government may be a republic in name, but never in principle, or spirit, or development.

One of the most harmful of the false theories which have become popularly current in Brazil, is that of granting public aid to agriculture, whether through *credit foncier* banks, special limitations on mortgage liabilities, or direct loans as at present. The aid thus rendered, or offered, rarely ever results in any practical advantage, while as a rule it operates directly in the demoralization of the recipients and in unjust discriminations against those who do not possess the influence requisite for obtaining loans. The grant of public aid to any industry must necessarily lead to injustice. Whether the government be monarchical or republican, all citizens ought to enjoy equal rights and privileges before the law. One industry may be more important than another, but all are entitled to equal

protection from the government. When, therefore, the authorities create *credit foncier* banks, or make direct loans to the planters, they are creating unjust and unwarranted distinctions, not only between different classes, but even between men of the same class. As a rule the men who get the benefit of these grants are least deserving of them. They have not had the ability to manage their estates, or have not been able to keep their expenses within their incomes. Still further, scores of them here in Brazil are notorious gamblers and libertines, and the proceeds of their estates have been squandered upon unworthy objects. And these spendthrifts are the very men who get the lion's share of the money distributed as aid to a suffering industry! Not more than one case in ten will bear examination as to the direct results of a loan upon the actual cultivation of the soil. In the majority of cases they go to relieve the unenterprising, spendthrift planter from the burden of his debts—the money perhaps never leaving the city. If this measure is right and politic, then the manufacturer, and merchant, and artisan, are all equally entitled to the same favors. The latest phase of this mania here in Brazil is the scheme of Sr. Luiz de Castilho for transforming the Rio de Janeiro railways into banking concerns for the extension of aid to agriculture. At the invitation of Governor Pontella the directors of the several railways of that state met on the 28th to discuss the proposition, the governor advising them that the state would guarantee 5% on the advances and the general government would advance 1,000,000\$ for their use in this direction. Owing to the novelty of the proposition and in the absence of details, the directors do not appear to have entered very heartily into the scheme, but the Macahé and Campos company, which enjoys no guarantee, at once improved the opportunity to agree to the proposition providing the government would guarantee 5% on its whole capital, 12,000,000\$. Enough was said, however, by such men as Srs. Melo Barreto and Maylasky, who are not unknown in railway circles in this country, to warrant the belief that they will undertake to carry out the scheme when suitable terms are offered and time has been given for them to perfect a proper scheme. It ought not to be necessary to add that the ultimate result will be a new load of debt for the state without any adequate relief for the planters. The really enterprising planter, who is most entitled to encouragement, does not ask for any such aid and does not require it.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS!

The *Diario Official* on the 30th published the preamble and decree which we translate as follows: Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, considering:

That to the prejudice of order and the public peace there have been put into circulation false notices and terrifying rumors with the manifest and unparliamentary intention of favoring condemnations and speculations;

That such notices and rumors considerably prejudice the credit of the country abroad, shaking confidence in the stability of its institutions and in its responsibility as to engagements contracted by the nation;

That, further, in this manner it has been sought to produce apprehension and dread in the public mind and to alarm opinion, which had nevertheless received and accepted with perfect tranquility and full confidence the new regime throughout the country;

That upon the public power is placed the duty of preventing and avoiding all causes of social disturbance, assuring and guaranteeing the order indispensable to the free and licit expansion of every activity and to the development of national progress;

That the regimen of slander (*injuria*) and of personal attacks has for its object rather the creation of a contempt for authority and to form against this a lack of confidence to favor the execution of subversive plans, than to enlighten and direct opinion in the examination of government acts;

That the government, without intention of impeding, or of placing obstacles in the way of

exercising the right, moreover recognized, of a free discussion as to its acts, can not nevertheless remain indifferent in the presence of the persistent and criminal action of those seeking in every manner to create anarchy and promote disorder;

That, finally, such acts by their very purposes and in a yet abnormal situation, such as that in which the country now is, require measures of an exceptional character for their complete and efficacious repression to the benefit of order;

Decrees:

Art. 1.—Every person is subject to the regimen of Decree No. 1, of December 23rd, 1889, who originates or disseminates the press, by telegram, or in any other manner, to place in circulation false notices or alarming rumors, within or without the country, such as those referring to the discipline of military bodies, to the stability of institutions and to public order.

Art. 2.—Oral or written analysis or discussion, however severe it may be, as to acts of the government, the purpose of which is to denounce, correct, or avoid errors of the public administration, so long as no personal injury is contained, are excepted from the generality of this disposition.

Art. 3.—When any of these offenses are committed outside of the federal capital, the delinquent will be brought as a prisoner hither and here submitted to trial by the commission constituted by the decree cited.

Art. 4.—Contrary dispositions are revoked. The Minister and Secretary of State for the Affairs of Justice will have it executed.

Assembly Room of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, March 29th, 1890, second year of the Republic. —*Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca*. —*M. F. de Campos Salles*.

NATURALIZATION.

Decree No. 277 of March 22nd reads:

Art. 1.—The foreigner who requests enrollment as a voter, once that he has fixed his residence in Brazil, can read and write and is not included in any of the reasons for exclusion mentioned in Art. 5 of the regulations promulgated by decree No. 200, A. of February 8th, 1890, will be considered a Brazilian citizen for all the effects of Art. 3 of Decree No. 53, A. of December 15th, 1889, independent of any other formality, and will be included in the electoral roll by the proper commission.

This disposition does not prejudice that of the only paragraph of Art. 18 of the said regulations.

Art. 2.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

From the *Novidades*, March 29th.

REMOVAL.

The imagination of news-mongers and illers seeks each day a new field for the exercise of its activity, creating stories of tremendous and furious conspiracies.

Now, it is said, that the military force are under arms at the barracks awaiting orders from the government to engage the conspirators, who, having on their side a revolted battalion, are ready to make the celebrated and long expected counter-revolution; then, that the revolt is almost ready to triumph.

The days, however, pass quietly and such persons as tremble at these sinister rumors see that the conspiracy is nothing more than a fable, or a veiled for the sole purpose of spreading terror and distrust.

Seventy returns after a few days to the land minds, but, in the midst of peace and tranquillity, a new rumor is spread.

The people again become alarmed, and exchange that eternal "or in troubled waters, avail of the moment situation to, without real cause in plausible motive, decline a little further.

Anyone, however, who will take the trouble to look through the pages of our history for the past twenty years, will see that there is no motive to apprehend a revolution by the people.

We are made cotton for noisy street demonstrations, than to limit barricades, and with greater facility will we run from before the specter of a fire-engine, than resist a charge of cavalry.

It is a matter not only of education, but also of temperament.

The people never fought for an idea. Their political conviction was due more to the caprice and the ambition of a prince than to any other cause.

The old constitutional charter was given them as a present, without any necessity of result or gaining it by force.

Everyone knows how the law of May 13th, 1888, was passed. The people came in, as always, after everything was finished to give cheers and nothing more.

The revolution of November 15th was due exclusively to the efforts of our army which on the fields of Parangay covered itself with laurels in defense of the integrity of our territory and in revenge of our flag.

Why then, apprehend, in the midst of this people that only desires in laugh and to be left in peace, what they, we say, apprehend the explosion of a revolt?

In Brazil there will never be a revolution without the army.

It proclaimed and sustained the present regimen, and this it will maintain. The people have in general no political opinion, and today will applaud an idea which they will equally have tomorrow. But neither today, nor tomorrow, will they die for it, save when their real interests are attacked. They will defend themselves only when placed in the alternative of death or defense.

Moreover under the present situation the people have not the slightest motive for reaction. The army treated them with generosity, made the revolution and divided with them the government of the republic.

To view then of the mild character of the people and of the situation of the country, it is clear how baseless are these baroque reports of revolt.

The republic prospers and there ever reigned so great tranquillity, nor was there ever more confidence in its future.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The minister of justice has ordered that 75 life convicts from the state of S. Paulo shall be sent to Fernando Noronha.

—Mail dates from Bahia up to the 18th continue to give most distressing accounts as to the drought in the interior of the state.

—The officers of the Portuguese Royal Mail steamer *Malange* have been accepted enthusiastic receptions in Santos and São Paulo.

—By a decree dated on the 21st the governor of Rio de Janeiro organizes the department of statistics for that state. The cost of the staff is 24,100\$ per annum.

—The town of "Half-Bridge" in the state of Guyaz will hereafter be known as Pyriopolis. We cannot explain the new name, but it is certainly a more sounding title than the former.

—A telegram from Bahia states that the state treasurer had been dismissed and granted thirty days for making good the defalcation at his department, to which we have already referred.

—A fiscal engineer for the company to grow and prepare cane in Rio de Janeiro has been appointed and his salary fixed at 3,600\$. Has the company commenced operations, without any one knowing it?

—A hospital and a theatre were inaugurated at Amparo, S. Paulo, on the same day. People falling ill at the theatre can go to the hospital, and convalescents from the latter may complete their cure at the former.

—At a place called Escalva, Pernambuco, two men recently "clashed" an idiot to death and tied a piece of crepeing vine around his neck and hung the corpse to a tree to simulate suicide. The crime was discovered and the murderers arrested.

—Mail advices from the north-western district of Minas Geraes describe the prospects for the cereal crops as satisfactory. Let us hope these farmers will not become alarmed by political movements again and abandon their farming operations.

—A correspondent of *O Paiz*, writing from Parahyba on the 17th, gives a distressing account of the financial position of the state, which owes its employees, the holders of its funded debt, in fact every one that is a creditor from choice, or necessity.

—A recent telegram from Ceará says a part of one of the reservoirs in process of building to correct the effects of drought had been washed away by an excessive rainfall. The engineers in charge were probably persuaded that the dam was only to figure as a make-believe and not to resist any real calls upon it.

—Our news of the Campinas epidemic are so fragmentary that it is difficult to form any comprehensive idea of its progress. The medical commission made 191 visits on the 29th, of which 107 were reported to be of yellow fever. There were 21 new cases reported, and 11 deaths, of which 8 were from fever.

—The dismissal of a municipal employe caused quite a scene at the meeting of the Nichelero *intendente* on the 27th. One of these provisional rulers declared he would resign if the man was dismissed, and resign he did. The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that during the discussion chiefs for the anarchy were raised by the spectators.

—On the 24th the governor of Rio de Janeiro decreed that the obligatory "monte pio" for employes was abolished. This "monte pio" was a scheme by which the pensionable superannuated employes were partly met by annual contributions of these during service, and the effect of the decree was to increase the expenditure of the state.

—The governor of Pernambuco granted a privilege to a man to build a flour mill there. The privilege (monopoly?) is for seven years and the miller has agreed to furnish the Misericordia hospital with 200 lbs. of flour per annum and to distribute seed wheat gratuitously to farmers. A monopoly for grinding flour is a novelty in these days.

—The *Peteneiro Journal* of Bahia of the 24th states that on the preceding night the inhabitants of a street in that city were alarmed by the hughes of the civic guard sounding to arms. The peaceful people did their best to get away from the neighborhood of the barracks from which cheers for the anarchy could be heard only partly smothered by the hughes. No further information is given.

—The latest news from the Mato Grosso telegraph construction commission were to the effect that the wire was up as far as the left bank of the Rio dos Bois, a branch of the Rio Parahyba above Sant'Anna, and that the party is suffering terribly from fevers. Eighty-two men were down with fever at the dispatch of the mail, and the consumption of quinine has been enormous.

—Near Parahyba do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, a man in February, 1889, stabbed and killed his father, wounded his brother and step-mother, and finally beat his wife so severely that she died the following day. This charming specimen of humanity was not tried for murder, but for inflicting slight wounds on his brother and step-mother, with the extenuating plea that he was not arrested in *flagrante*. The jury on the 21st inst. condemned the villain to imprisonment for life. Capital punishment is too severe for so civilized a member of society.

—Life convicts at Nietheroy to the number of 63 have asked for a change in their sentences. The minister of justice has sent the request to the governor of Rio de Janeiro for information.

—The authorities of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, have also sent vagabonds to work at street-cleaning. When will the capital of the republic adopt this measure?

—A local colleague is responsible for a story that three ladies of Faxina, São Paulo, overpowered a man and gave him a sound "slapping," applied as good mothers administer such punishment to unruly children. What the unlucky citizen had done to his assailants is not explained.

—Theresopolis seems a nice place for quiet families. The female public school teacher, through some quarrel over an orphan, was ordered to ask to be removed to another place. As she did not, the nearby inhabitants of the town stoned her house, breaking the windows, and insulted the poor woman atrociously. The *Gazeta de Notícias* calls the attention of the authorities to this disgraceful affair.

—On the night of the 19th, on a steamer carrying immigrants from Porto Alegre to Rio Grande do Sul, one of the military guard attempted to violate the wife of an immigrant. The woman's screams brought her husband to her assistance, whereupon the soldier drew his bayonet and was about to use it when the immigrant rolled for assistance and his comrades came running to the rescue. The sergeant in command of the guard finally arrested the soldier and restored order, but a Spaniard, an immigrant was so alarmed by the disorder that he died of heart-disease, leaving a wife and five children.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The two tramway companies of Pará were definitely merged on 25th February.

The agency of the Central of Brazil railway now open in front of the custom house, will be removed to quarters in the city palace.

—The concessionaire of the railway from Caxias to S. João das Cajazeiras, Macaíba, has been granted a salary within which to present final surveys.

—The Central of Brazil railway called for tenders to be put in by April 2nd, for the purchase of 15,000 tons of old wheels and 3,000 tons of cast scrap-iron.

—The practice of the department of agriculture appears to determine that railway schemes will hereafter be referred in the central commission on general communications.

—The meeting of the shareholders of the Leopoldina railway to consider the proposed fusion to which we have already referred on several occasions, is called for April 2nd. It ought to be one day earlier.

—On the 24th the announcement was made that the Viação Central do Brasil company had contracted with the Banco Constructor for opening the Rio das Velhas and building the railway to Diamantina, with the branch to Sern.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro was granted an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum on a maximum capital of 450,000\$ for 30 years in the Maricá railway company. The line was extended to Nietheroy and to a place called *Piquete*, near Maricá.

—It is evident that the people of the northern districts of S. Paulo are determined to have their railway to Ubatuba. The agitation in favor of the new line continues and the question appears to be as to the interest guarantee; the old imperial guarantee was fixed as a maximum at 6 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometre, but this is not sufficient for the projected line.

—According to the preliminary survey, the Rio terminus of the Angra dos Reis railway, which is to be built by the Sapucahy company, will be on Bufafogo Bay, near the pumping station of the City Improvements Co. A tunnel will be cut through the Morro do Pasmado, and another under the ridge in Capandara of the Leme pass. A piece of the bay will be reclaimed for the Bufafogo station.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Montevideo received 3,036 passengers and immigrants in February and last 997.

—The Argentines are now trying to look a little better under a plague of counterfeits.

—Buenos Aires is to have an English opera and ballet company in the months of August and September next.

—Some 700 immigrants recently went over to Montevideo from Buenos Aires in search of employment.

—There were just 100 fires in Buenos Aires during the past year, of which 48 were "insignificant" and 34 "small." The losses were placed by owners at \$1,045,345.

—A telegram from Montevideo on the 24th inst. says that the Uruguayan government left a deficit of \$11,000,000! It would be interesting to know how much Uruguayan himself is now worth.

—It appears that the Spanish floating exposition which has been for some time at the River Plate, is breaking up through quarrels among the officials of the exposition and officers of the steamer.

—Some of our Argentine exchanges are already beginning to criticize the expenses incurred in Minister Roquyaya's entertainment. The *Tigre fete* and banquet cost \$30,000, the hire of a few thousand flags \$5,000 and the fireworks for the same \$2,650—in all \$37,650 for one entertainment alone.

LOCAL NOTES

—The experts have declared the wine served out to the navy to be all right.

—On the 25th Sr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brazil was appointed Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires.

—An organization of stevedores is on foot which, besides aiding distressed members, will advocate no labor on Sundays.

—The popular clown and circus manager Frank Brown was married at Buenos Aires on the 12th inst. to Miss Enriqueta Coloma.

—The minister of war has ordered that 1,000 Caudina rifles be sent, with agency, to Pará to arm the police force there.

The director-general of the post-office has been authorized to draw 60,000\$ per month from the Treasury, instead of 40,000\$ as formerly.

—It is illustrated in the *Correio do Povo* is, reliable, the Portuguese str. *Mahango* must have arrived here in a shocking condition.

—The fley of Morocco having recognized the Brazilian "republic," some of our colleagues accept this as an indication that Africa is much more "liberal" than Europe.

—The knowledge of calligraphy and orthography does not constitute a vocation. A pair of eyes is indispensable. Sr. Cesarino Alvim says so; and he ought to know.

—A hospital for the treatment of pulmonary attacked by *havi-heri* will also be established at Caxias. The name of the suburb by and by will be changed to Berthelopolis.

—Sr. Francisco Regis de Oliveira, described as minister resident at Madrid, has been appointed to represent Brazil at the meeting to be held there to consider industrial protection.

—The minister of marine has ordered that work on the *Albatroz Tamandará* be continued with all activity, all necessary labor to be employed. What is the matter? War, or elections?

—The *Diário Oficial* on the 23rd says the minister of war has instructed the director of the military college to receive as a gratulation resident pupil the minor Mario Hermes da Fonseca.

—The market gardeners of the Espírito Santo parish in this city have been given thirty days, within which to remove their gardens. Whether by cart, or wheelbarrow, is left to their own discretion.

—The police should closely investigate cases of wounding by fire-arms. The probabilities are that house-holders are using their own means in defending their property, and that the wounded men are thieves.

—Julio Ribeiro, an "eminent philologist," has been appointed fiscal of lotteries. From philology to "philology" is a long way down hill, Julius, and is not creditable to you. Bitter hoe potatoes by far!

—A number of men and women applied for food and shelter to the police on the 27th, stating they had been sent away from Juiz de Fora on some pretext and wished to return to their homes in Parahyba do Norte.

—At a meeting of the directors of the "Centro Federal Fluminense," an executive committee was elected to politically organize all the parishes of this municipality. Of course the question arises: Whom elected the directors?

—On the 24th the minister of justice told Gen. Deodoro that he had spent all his money for transporting prisoners, and wanted Sr. Barbosa to let him have 491\$345. The general replied: "Certainly, my boy!"—and signed the decree.

—Sr. Joaquim Caubla Guimarães Jr. has been condemned to 4 years imprisonment with labor for fraudulent bankruptcy. This party made quite a figure here at one time, as president of the Banco Auxiliador and União Telephonica company.

—That Rio correspondent of the *Correio Paulistano* is to the fore again. He found out that one of the Emperor's grandsons—probably D. Augusto—had come back here incognito, although it was a profound secret, restricted to a harem few.

—A list published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 25th gives the names of soldiers found guilty and sentenced by the military commission. One was sentenced to death, two to 20 years imprisonment with labor, one to 10 years, one to two years and two to one year. They are of the 23rd and 24th infantry battalions. The man sentenced to death was respited and goes to the galleys for life.

—According to a telegram from Buenos Aires published here on the 28th, Dr. Berlier, who holds the official position of Argentine consul-general in this city, had wired that there had been 315 deaths from yellow fever in Rio for one week. Dr. Berlier at once denied the charge, but not before a circus company at Buenos Aires had become so scared that they refused to embark for Rio for another fortnight.

—The fine arts exposition was formally inaugurated by Gen. Deodoro on the 26th inst.

—A new bonded warehouse has been licensed by the Treasury. It is known as the *Trapiche Cugelo*.

—According to the *Correio do Povo*, on the 25th the coffee market was active and firm; no sales were made.

—On the 27th inst. 52 vagabonds and thieves arrived here from Sergipe to be enlisted in the army, but they are now in charge of the Rio police.

—The government proposes to indemnify the Comte d'Eu and the Duke of Saxe for the loss of their residences here in which they had a life interest.

—Holy Thursday and Good Friday will be observed as holidays at the government departments, but that they are legal, but in toleration of religious sensibilities.

—The Botanical Garden has been separated from the Agricultural Institute, and Sr. João Barbosa Rodrigues, the well-known botanist, will be director of the former.

—An alarming rumor that the provisional government is about to grant 100,000\$ per annum to establish a "national library" was daily contradicted on the 28th.

—Olive has realized a regiment of literary men, and from appearances will inflict a volume or two of extra for "national industry" in the way of essays on its readers every day.

The Baron Colomazinho informed the government on the 27th that it had bought another plantation. Sr. Barbosa probably at once ordered more "aid to agriculture" through the bank.

—On the 24th inst. the minister of agriculture decided that an immigrant who returned with his family, could not be entitled to a free passage, but his family was entitled to that favor.

—Mr. James Fraser Lee, secretary, and in charge of the United States legation during Mr. Alvaro's absence, arrived by the *Finance* on the 25th and was presented at the foreign office on the following day.

—The *Diário do Commercio* on the 27th tells a curious story of the arrest of a young Portuguese here, at the request of his father in Portugal, who will be fined £80 if the son refuses to serve his time in the Portuguese army.

—By an official decree of the 22nd ult. the marriages celebrated by all religious denominations are declared valid for official purposes. This provision will have effect up to 24th May next, when the new civil marriage decree goes into effect.

—Because the postoffice asked a man to put the stamp on his letter in the usual place, he "grip up on his ear" and sought his dictionary. From the derivation of the word it appears that the stamp should be placed where the envelope is closed.

—On the 25th *Le Brésil Republicain* announced upon good authority that the French republic had decided to recognize that of Brazil, and that the reports as to recognition depending upon a settlement of the Guyana boundary question were thus set at rest.

—If, as we take it, *porteiro* means doorkeeper, and *cathuro* means messenger, how is the man appointed to combine the two services at the state treasury agency in this city to fill the bill? Keep the door in his pocket when he goes on a message, has been suggested, but this came from an irresponsible party.

—The question of "blind head" passengers on the trains is said by the *Journal do Commercio* to be settled. The tram companies pay the municipality in cash the equivalent of the passes formerly granted and these will be abolished. In all probability the municipality will pocket the money and leave the public servant to pay his own fare.

—On the 27th the inspector of the custom house suspended two of the employees in the *capatazes* and dismissed the time keeper for employing some 600 extra laborers in disobedience of orders. On the 28th there was a disturbance caused by these extra men and a considerable force of police was posted at the custom-house to preserve the peace.

—On the day that agriculture is rebuffed of the oppression under which it groans, dispuses of rapid and easy elements of credit, is enabled to people the land abandoned and unutilized, etc., etc. This beautiful language, and the oppressors, all groaning agriculture should be "spangled"! Why did not the *Correio do Povo* publish the rasca's names?

—The *Diário de Notícias* has already laid down the law for the two parties that are to meet in battle array at the urns in September. The supporters of the provisional government are, according to the *Diário*, to assume the distinctive title of *republicans*, the opponents of the government will be known as *democrats*. Our own suggestion is that the republic be divided into two parties to be known as the *ins*, or those that are in power and mean to stay there, and the *outs*, who wish to become *ins*. If the *outs* gain a victory, they become *ins*, and so on. This would avoid confusion and is more in accordance with precedent in Brazil.

—It is said the police will refuse to permit the landing of a number of Turks who are expected to arrive here, if they have not already arrived.

—The director of telegraphs is a condemned man. His subordinates have formulated complaints and *O Fale* violently endorses them.

—Officers of the army and navy can visit the fine arts exposition free of expense. Why not give our literatures a general pass, good for everything?

—On the 26th, *O Dia* mentions a report that a brotherhood will be organized to worship in the imperial chapel here, after the repairs are completed, and that the government will turn over to it the church trappings belonging to the chapel.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires brings us the important news that Marcos Juárez Crisman, brother of the president, is "running through" the provinces bordering the Andes. We sincerely trust Marcos will not be caught before he gets to a safe place.

—The cigarette-makers appear to be alarmed at the prospect of having to compete with the machine that turns out 300 made cigarettes per hour, and ask the provisional government to interfere, that a company may not be organized to destroy the "class of cigarette-makers."

—*Evangelho* is a new remedy for snake-bite discovered by a S. Paulo chemist. He experimented on two dogs in public, killed one, but saved the other. The same snake bit both dogs, and it is probable the second did not recover nearly so much venom as the first.

—The *Journal do Commercio* thinks that official correspondence should be stamped, as is the case in the United States. The *Journal* is right—as it always is—but the facility with which S. P. can be affixed to an envelope is a temptation at all events. The *Journal* is content that special stamps might be used.

—The *Journal* hears that the garrison of Rio will consist of the 1st, 7th, 10th, 22nd, 23rd and 24th infantry battalions, the 1st and 9th cavalry, the 1st battalion of heavy and 2nd regiment of light artillery. If all the troops are full this would make the total garrison, non-commissioned officers and men, about 4,000 soldiers.

—The director-general of the postoffice has been authorized to put on a steam launch and a lighter for his department. We hope some proper wages will also be provided, for the manner in which the mails are carried through the Rio streets is far from satisfactory. Any kind of conveyance is considered good enough to carry valuable sacks of mail matter.

—At a recent dinner to a "distinguished dramatist" in this city, the number of speeches was limited to four, viz: the first to the guest, his reply, one by a minister and one by a representative of the press. This is an innovation which should be hailed with genuine delight, for, if successful, it will be a greater revolution even than that of November 15th.

—At the banquet offered Sr. Assis Brazil, the new Brazilian minister to Buenos Aires, the minister of war repeated former assurances of full liberty for the press. He also said that the mission of the press being to reconstruct, as well as to destroy, the remedies should be specified when criticizing acts of the government. If the minister will permit a question—since when was it the mission of the press "to destroy?"

—In our issue of the 17th ult. we published mortality returns, taken from the *Journal do Commercio* of the 14th, for the month of February. It now appears that the returns were for 15 days only, which the *Journal* did not state. The totals seemed very small, but as we could not verify them without much time and labor, we let them pass. The recent publication of the returns for the second half of the month gives us the clue to the mistake, and we are now able to give the figures for the whole month. The total number of deaths was 1,249, which gives an average of 44.6 per day, which is equivalent to an annual average of 45 per thousand. The deaths from consumption were 150, yellow fever 103, heart diseases 88, *havi-heri* 50 and small pox 38.

—On the morning of the 26th, posters were discovered in the streets inciting the people to insurrection. The document is said to have read: "Citizens! The government has treacherously sold us to the Argentine Republic! The prospect for the nation is terrifying! The ministers scandalously waste the public coffers (*caja*) and nepotism shamelessly rules! People! Arise intrepidly in the face of such events and raise the standard of patriotism! Long live the revolutionists of '89! Down with the dictatorship!" The true meaning of this "bulletin" is said to be that some applicants for government offices have not secured their berths. The police removed the bills from the walls early in the morning, so that the people saw only the unintelligible remnants. Two night watchmen are said to have been arrested on suspicion, and the editors of the *Avançado* and *De Movimento* have been called on by the chief of police to tell what they knew about it. It is a pity the government takes the matter so seriously.

26	Hamburg Ger str Santos.....	2,000
26	Havre Fr str Ville de San Nicolas.....	2,65
26	Mediterranean Fr str La Reunion.....	1,000

March 29th, 1890.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non-voting	Last sale	Closing quotations
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000	2,000,000	13,874	Agriculto do Brasil	12-000-Jan 90	400	33 1/2	
5,000,000	900,000	45,252	Auxiliar	10-000-Jan 90	200	150 000	33 1/2-35 000

8 JAN 1980

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INSURANCE

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capita- paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Non-divi- dendar	Last sale	Closing quotation
400,000\$	400,000\$	..	Agre. Colômbia, de Vassantos	....	200\$	198\$000	
800,000	800,000	..	Soc. S. Sebastião .....	....	200	200 000	
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Can. e Viação Fluminense	4\$000—Feb 90	200	205 000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Com. e Armaz. Fluminense	10 000—Jan. 90	200	200 000	
1,500,000	300,000	3,217	Com. e Lavoura	1 5000—Jan. 90	40	40 000	
300,000	300,000	..	Com. e Indústria .....	....	2 10	000 000	
1,700,000	1,700,000	3,100	Decas D. Paulo II	3 300—Jan 90	200	200	
10,000,000	4,000,000	5,600	Decas D. Paulo II	3 300—Jan 90	200	110 000	
....	....	..	Ida subterrâneas	....	70	..	
200,000	120,000	..	Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo	4 70—Jan 90	200	..	
....	....	..	Ida 2 series	....	70	..	
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Emp. de Obras Públicas	10 000—Jan 90	40	1,000 000	
150,000	300,000	..	Fabrica de Biscontos .....	....	160	..	
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. L. e Vap. de Macaê	....	100	100 000	
2,700,000	2,700,000	120,000	Industria Flum. (Rioque)	8 000—Jan. 90	100	36 500	
2,600,000	2,100,000	..	Lavoura, Ind. & Colon. ....	....	100	..	
1,700,000	1,000,000	..	Nacional de Oleos .....	....	200	..	
400,000	200,000	..	Nova Industria .....	.... Jan 90	200	..	
....	40,000	..	Ida 2 series	....	200	..	
1,500,000	1,500,000	..	Parahyba e Sergipe (C. F.)	....	200	..	
7,000,000	7,000,000	235,400	Pastorel, Agric. & Industrial	3 000—Mar. 90	100	52 000	50\$000—
500,000	500,000	..	Paraná Mineira	6 000—Jan. 90	120	95 000	
650,000	470,000	..	Phosphato de Cal .....	....	120	60 000	70\$000—
3,000,000	1,000,000	21,750	Progreso Matima	12 000—Jan. 90	100	350 000	
....	500,000	..	Ida 2 series	3 000—Jan. 90	60	..	110 000—
400,000	400,000	..	Saneamento do Rio .....	....	40	..	
1,275,000	1,025,000	40,500	Servicos Maritimos	7 000—Jan. 90	200	200 000	
4,800,000	1,200,000	..	S. Jeronymo mines .....	....	100	100 000	
....	....	..	Ida 2 series	....	2	6 500	
300,000	300,000	..	União	1—Jan. 90	100	..	

